

§ 51.315 Carefully hand-picked.

Carefully hand-picked means that the apples do not show evidence of rough handling or of having been on the ground.

§ 51.316 Clean.

Clean means that the apples are free from excessive dirt, dust, spray residue and other foreign material.

§ 51.317 Fairly well formed.

Fairly well formed means that the apple may be slightly abnormal in shape but not to an extent which detracts materially from its appearance.

§ 51.318 Injury.

Injury means any specific defect defined in this section; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which more than slightly detracts from the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the apple. The following specific defects shall be considered as injury:

(a) Russetting in the stem cavity or calyx basin which cannot be seen when the apple is placed stem end or calyx end down on a flat surface shall not be considered in determining whether or not an apple is injured by russetting. Smooth net-like russetting outside of the stem cavity or calyx basin shall be considered as injury when an aggregate area of more than 10 percent of the surface is covered, and the color of the russetting shows no very pronounced contrast with the background color of the apple, or lesser amounts of more conspicuous net-like russetting when the appearance is affected to a greater extent than the above amount permitted.

(b) Sunburn or sprayburn, when the discolored area does not blend into the normal color of the fruit.

(c) Dark brown or black limb rubs which affect a total area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter, except that light brown limb rubs of a russet character shall be considered under the definition of injury by russetting.³

³The area refers to that of a circle of the specified diameter.

(d) Hail marks, drought spots, other similar depressions or scars:

(1) When the skin is broken, whether healed or unhealed;

(2) When there is appreciable discoloration of the surface;

(3) When any surface indentation exceeds one-sixteenth inch in depth;

(4) When any surface indentation exceeds one-eighth inch in diameter; or,

(5) When the aggregate affected area of such spots exceeds one-half inch in diameter.³

(e) Disease: (1) Cedar rust infection which affects a total area of more than three-sixteenths inch in diameter.³

(2) Sooty blotch or fly speck which is thinly scattered over more than 5 percent of the surface, or dark, heavily concentrated spots which affect an area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(3) Red skin spots which are thinly scattered over more than one-tenth of the surface, or dark, heavily concentrated spots which affect an area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(f) Insects: (1) Any healed sting or healed stings which affect a total area of more than one-eighth inch in diameter including any encircling discolored rings.³

(2) Worm holes.

§ 51.319 Damage.

Damage means any specific defect defined in this section; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects, which materially detracts from the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the apple. The following specific defects shall be considered as damage:

(a) Russetting in the stem cavity or calyx basin which cannot be seen when the apple is placed stem end or calyx end down on a flat surface shall not be considered in determining whether or not an apple is damaged by russetting, except that excessively rough or bark-like russetting in the stem cavity or calyx basin shall be considered as damage when the appearance of the apple is materially affected. The following types and amounts of russetting outside of the stem cavity or calyx basin shall be considered as damage:

(1) Russetting which is excessively rough on Roxbury Russet and other similar varieties.

(2) Smooth net-like russetting, when an aggregate area of more than 15 percent of the surface is covered, and the color of the russetting shows no very pronounced contrast with the background color of the apple, or lesser amounts of more conspicuous net-like russetting when the appearance is affected to a greater extent than the above amount permitted.

(3) Smooth solid russetting, when an aggregate area of more than 5 percent of the surface is covered, and the pattern and color of the russetting shows no very pronounced contrast with the background color of the apple, or lesser amounts of more conspicuous solid russetting when the appearance is affected to a greater extent than the above amount permitted.

(4) Slightly rough russetting which covers an aggregate area of more than one-half inch in diameter.³

(5) Rough russetting which covers an aggregate area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(b) Sunburn or sprayburn which has caused blistering or cracking of the skin, or when the discolored area does not blend into the normal color of the fruit unless the injury can be classed as russetting.

(c) Limb rubs which affect a total area of more than one-half inch in diameter, except that light brown limb rubs of a russet character shall be considered under the definition of damage by russetting.³

(d) Hail marks, drought spots, other similar depressions or scars:

(1) When any unhealed mark is present;

(2) When any surface indentation exceeds one-eighth inch in depth;

(3) When the skin has not been broken and the aggregate affected area exceeds one-half inch in diameter;³ or,

(4) When the skin has been broken and well healed, and the aggregate affected area exceeds one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(e) Stem or calyx cracks which are not well healed, or well healed stem or

calyx cracks which exceed an aggregate length of one-fourth inch.

(f) Invisible water core existing around the core and extending to water core in the vascular bundles; or surrounding the vascular bundles when the affected areas surrounding three or more vascular bundles meet or coalesce; or existing in more than slight degree outside the circular area formed by the vascular bundles. Provided, That invisible water core shall not be scored as damage against the Fuji variety of apples under any circumstances.

(g) Disease: (1) Scab spots which affect a total area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(2) Cedar rust infection which affects a total area of more than one-fourth inch in diameter.³

(3) Sooty blotch or fly speck which is thinly scattered over more than one-tenth of the surface, or dark, heavily concentrated spots which affect an area of more than one-half inch in diameter.³

(4) Red skin spots which are thinly scattered over more than one-tenth of the surface, or dark, heavily concentrated spots which affect an area of more than one-half inch in diameter.³

(h) Insects: (1) Any healed sting or healed stings which affect a total area of more than three-sixteenths inch in diameter including any encircling discolored rings.³

(2) Worm holes.

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§ 51.320 Serious damage.

Serious damage means any specific defect defined in this section; or an equally objectionable variation of any one of these defects, any other defect, or any combination of defects which seriously detracts from the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the apple. The following specific defects shall be considered as serious damage:

(a) The following types and amounts of russetting shall be considered as serious damage:

(1) Smooth solid russetting, when more than one-half of the surface in the aggregate is covered, including any russetting in the stem cavity or calyx

³The area refers to that of a circle of the specified diameter.